

# ENGLAND A FRIEND.

Strong Evidence of Her  
Position.

ORDERS BY CABLE

Employees of British Companies  
Here to Fight on Full Pay.

AND THEN TO BE REINSTATED

Home Companies Show  
Patriotism Likewise.

AN IMPORTANT DEVELOPMENT.

Cable Messages to the Local Managers  
of Life Insurance Firms Represent-  
ing British Corporations In-  
struct Them to Grant Leave  
of Absence, With Full  
Pay, to Members of  
the Home Guard  
in Their Em-  
ploy in War.

Ever since the trouble between Spain  
and the United States assumed such a  
serious aspect there has been considerable  
anxiety displayed as to what attitude  
the great Powers would assume in the  
premises. Everything so far has tended  
to show that England, whose friendship  
is, perhaps, more to be desired than that  
of any other nation, is most favorably  
disposed toward the United States.

The most convincing proof of that fact,  
however, has just come to light by the ac-  
tion of the life insurance companies lo-  
cated in this city which are branches  
of English corporations. There are about  
fourteen of these companies in Rich-  
mond and a number of their employees  
are members of the militia of the State.

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES  
Some of these companies have received  
cablegrams from their heads in England  
instructing them in the event of war to  
allow those members of the National  
Guard to go to the front in the defense  
of their country, to pay them their full  
salary while absent, and to reinstate them  
upon their return.

This action is considered as the best  
evidence of the feeling which prevails in  
England and shows that the United States  
will have her most important support in the  
event of any conflict with Spain.

This action, however, is not confined  
to the English life insurance companies.  
Those controlled by citizens of Richmond  
have also promulgated the same orders.  
It is believed that other business enter-  
prises of every description will take the  
same step in order that this city may fur-  
nish her full quota of men should their  
services be considered necessary.

The general impression which seems  
to prevail that war is now almost an  
assured fact has as yet not been seriously  
felt in the business enterprises of the  
country, although it has necessarily  
tended to check and retard improvements  
and new enterprises.

WITHDRAWING THEIR GOODS.  
The life insurance companies have felt  
the effect only in one direction. In many  
of the export cities foreign merchants  
have goods stored in the warehouses of  
which they have been paying insurance  
premiums. The apparent imminence of  
war has caused these merchants to with-  
draw their goods in haste, consequently  
causing a loss to the companies in pre-  
miums.

There has been, and will be, no increase  
in the insurance rates on account of the  
present grave situation, since the com-  
panies are not liable for any destruction  
of property caused by the vicissitudes of  
war. Should fighting be destroyed, by  
the bombardment of a hostile fleet, the  
life insurance companies would lose nothing,  
consequently they have not consid-  
ered the question of increasing rates.

With the life insurance companies, the  
case is somewhat different. Many of  
these have incorporated a system of insur-  
ance which permits to their policyholders  
to participate in hostilities, should the  
occasion arise. For these permits there  
is an extra charge regulated by  
circumstances.

Some of the life insurance companies,  
it was stated yesterday, have announced  
that they would make no extra charge  
but would hold the policy of any of their  
patrons in full force should they see fit  
to go to the front.

Apert from the fire and life insurance  
business, the extremely unsettled con-  
dition of things has had but little effect on  
the country at large, so far as can be  
gathered, although, of course, there are  
special lines of trade which have been  
affected.

BUSINESS LITTLE AFFECTED.  
The manager of R. G. Dun & Co.'s com-  
mercial agency, which keeps in close  
touch with all the business interests of  
the country, said yesterday afternoon  
that while he had no doubt the fear of  
war had prevented the investment of  
capital, and induced parties to refrain  
from starting new industries, yet the ef-  
fect upon established enterprises was as  
yet so small as to be scarcely perceptible.

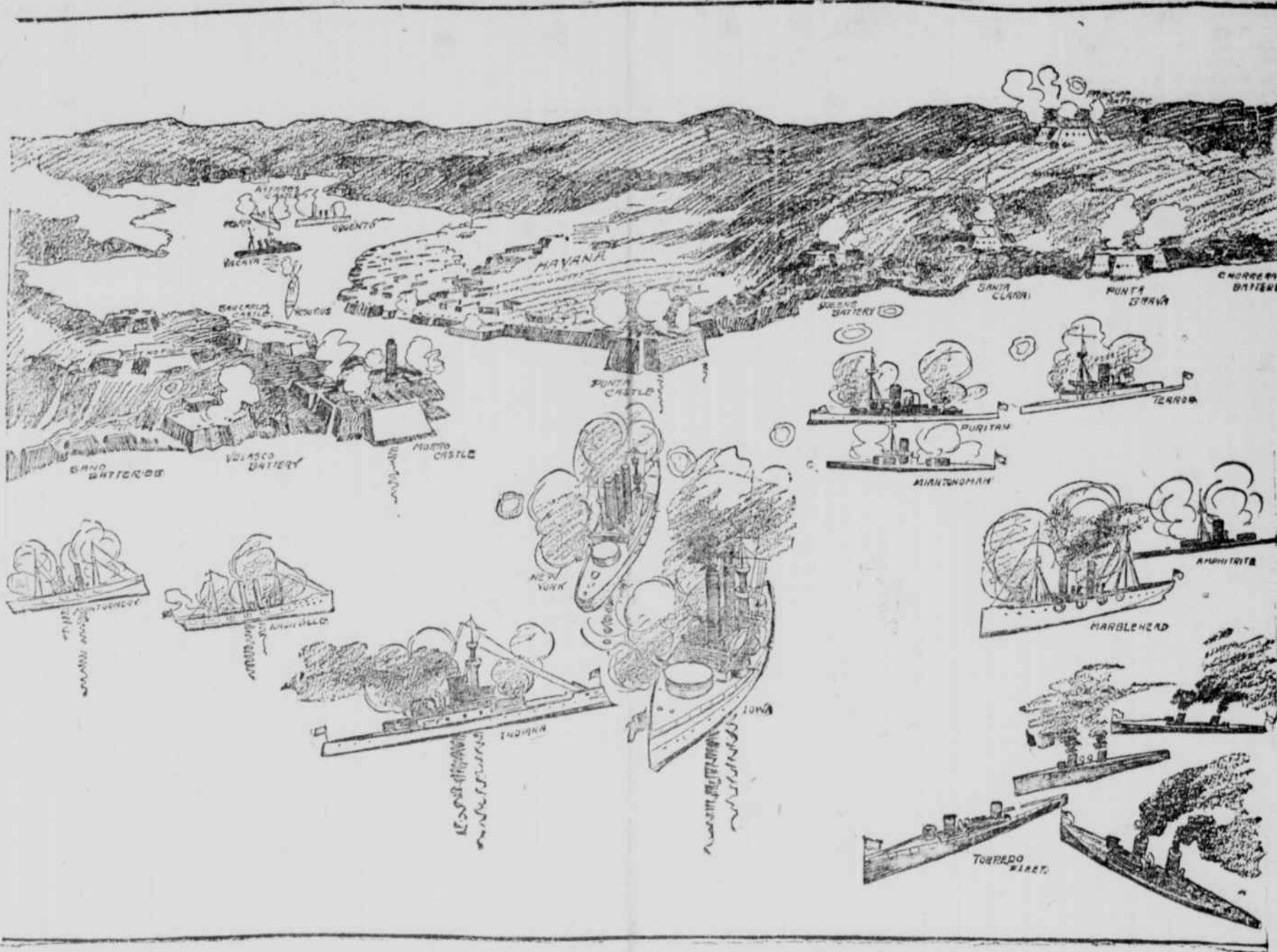
A number of business men who were  
seen here out this afternoon stated  
that since the war situation had  
been so generally discussed their busi-  
ness had been injured to some extent.  
Insurance, like various other lines of  
business, was necessarily affected by war  
rumors just as by a national election.

"I had made all the arrangements to  
write three policies yesterday," said a  
well-known life insurance man, "and the  
parties had agreed to sign up the papers.

# The Times

RICHMOND VA., SUNDAY, APRIL 10, 1898.

## THE NORTH ATLANTIC SQUADRON ATTACKING HAVANA.



This illustration was furnished by a Lieutenant of the United States Navy. It shows how the North Atlantic Squadron would attack Havana. The forts shown in the illustration would be of little value against our powerful fleet. The Vesuvius can be seen entering the harbor, and with her dynamite guns, clearing it of all mines and torpedoes. It is estimated that four of our warships could easily capture the forts protecting Havana; and once we do this, Cuba will be free.

When I went to them to close up the matter they said they would have to put it off a little while at least in order to see what will be the result of the trouble between the United States and Spain. If there is going to be war, they said they would change their minds.

### DR. CURRY ON THE SITUATION.

The Ex-Minister to Spain Thinks There Will Be War.  
Considerable importance has been at-  
tached to the remarks made by Dr. J. L. M. Curry, ex-United States Minister to Spain, while in this city on Friday. Dr. Curry came down from Washington for a day in Richmond, and spent Friday with Rev. Dr. William D. Thomas, at 213 East Grace street. He was accompanied by Mrs. Curry. They left for Washington Friday night at 7 o'clock.

### OLD POINT AT A TENSION.

All is Life and Movement, but the Feeling is One of Suspense.  
NORFOLK, VA., April 9.—Special.—All is life and movement at Old Point. The corridors of the hotels are crowded with well-groomed men and richly dressed women. Naval officers in uniform are conspicuously in evidence. Many prominent people are here. The Belgian Minister and Senator, the French Minister and Senator, arrived today. Senator Hanna was expected, but telegraphed that he was detained at Washington, which, at this juncture, has significance in the eyes of some.

## WAR IS EXPECTED BY ALL ENGLAND.

Great Britain Has Nothing to Thank Spain For.

### THE SYMPATHY WITH OUR AIMS.

Has Been Met by a Discordant Note in a Quarter From Which It Was Least Expected, But Is Repudiated by the Nationalists.

LONDON, April 9.—If anything was wanted to confirm the European belief that the Cuban crisis has reached an impasse, from which there is no issue but war or the hauling down of the Spanish flag, it has been found in President McKinley's reply to the ambassadorial note presented at Washington on Thursday last, so strikingly reasserting the determination that there is only one way to prevent the United States intervening to end the intolerable situation.

NO CONFIRMATION.  
"As a matter of fact, no confirmation was waited for. Europe's only real hope of a peaceful solution of the question was based on the belief that when they realized the futility of the high strung talk about their honor the Spaniards would accept the alternative and surrender.

Great Britain has nothing to thank Spain for. Whenever commercial ques-  
tions have been raised Great Britain has found Spain obstructive, intractable and arbitrary, as the United States finds her to-day and the medium of sympathy found in some quarters is simply a sort of sentimental pity at the fact that Spain should be deprived of her last great colony.

One of the few discordant notes in the Peace of sympathy with the aims of the United States comes from a quarter from which it was least expected. The Freeman's Journal, the organ of the Irish Nationalist leader, Mr. John Dillon, a paper claiming to represent the Irish party, after flat footedly expressing the hope that Spain will win in the expected war, says:

"In our opinion the United States would be better employed helping Spain to make an autonomous government rather than forcing a war. The latest advice show that the Americans do not want to deliver Cuba to the Cubans."

REPUDED.  
The Irish Republican party has pro-  
tested against this declaration and has raised a resolution of sympathy with the United States, repudiating the declaration of the Freeman's Journal.

During the course of a conversation a high official of the British Foreign Office said:

"The President's policy is statesman-  
like and essentially humane and while we may view apprehensively the ultimate results to America herself the necessity for introducing order in the government of Cuba, the solution of the insufferable scandal will not be too dearly purchased at the cost of war."

The malevolent rule of Spain in Cuba has got to end now, for neither America nor any one else will trust her promises, so often broken and especially after the tell-tale correspondence which resulted in the recall of Senator Dupuy de Lome.

## GENERAL FITZ LEE ON HIS WAY HOME

He Left Havana for Key West Last Night.

### GOES TO WASHINGTON.

A Special Train to Take Him There in a Hurry.

### TO BE IN RICHMOND THIS WEEK.

Friends and Admirers are Talking of Giving Him a Rousing Reception When He Arrives Here—He May Be Met by Brass Bands and Thousands of People and Escorted Home.

HAVANA, April 9.—At 10 o'clock this morning Consul-General Lee, accompanied by British Consul Gollan, called on General Blanco to bid him good-bye. The General-General was very busy and could not see General Lee.

The American flag upon the consulate building has been taken down by consular employees.

His Excellency was generally observed at all the churches. The services being at 10 o'clock with bell ringing accompaniment by cannon salutes from the fortresses of the city.

Later on the Cuban capital resumed the ordinary run of business.

The news of the American consul's leaving the posts spread rapidly about the city and produced considerable surprise. But the Spaniards say the fact of the consul's leaving has not produced the effect which the friends of the insurgents are alleged to have expected.

THE DEPARTURE.  
HAVANA, April 9.—At 1 o'clock this afternoon Consul-General Lee, accompanied by his staff, boarded the dispatch boat Fern, and Consul Springer and Barker went on board at 5 o'clock. The machine, when they embarked, was crowded by Cubans and Spaniards, but no discourtesy was shown the officials. At half-past 5 the American vessel began leaving port.

The Spanish gun Sante went out with the schooner Humbley, which arrived here Thursday last from Pensacola, but did not discharge her cargo. The steamer Evelyn followed with about fifty passengers, an actor her name the Olivette with 24 passengers, among whom were Miss Clara Barton and the other representatives of the Red Cross Society, who have been engaged in relief work in the island.

She was followed by the Racha, with ten passengers, and, last of all, came the Fern, which left at 6 o'clock, having on board Consul-General Lee, Consul Springer and Barker, Consular Clerks Fosca, Dolan and Drain, Correspondents Johnson, Popper, Redding, Ackert, Frank, Dunning, Nicholson and Scovel, Messrs. G. Lawton Childs and William Lawton and Dr. Brunner.

The Fern is commanded by Lieutenant Commander Sawyer, Ensign Powelson was also on board.

GOLD FOR NEW YORK.  
There was shipped to-day by the steamer Orizaba, \$25,000 in French gold for New York.

El Correo asserts that sixteen electors

## THE CRISIS AS SEEN BY GERMANY

The Government Will Maintain Strict Neutrality.

### CANNAMABA CASE SETTLED.

The Queen Regent of Spain the Initiator of the Movement for Intervention—Purchase of Ships and War Material Abroad Stopped.

BERLIN, April 9.—All news of the Spano-America crisis is anxiously watched in Germany as the opening of actual hostilities is expected, and German commercial interests especially are involved.

The newspapers, although still hoping that peace will not be broken, are beginning to discuss the probable effect of war upon trade. Public opinion is much divided, many of the papers expressing the opinion that the United States ought to be satisfied with the concessions Spain is offering, others declaring, however, that the United States is right in demanding the absolute independence of Cuba as the only means of preventing a recurrence of the disturbances and quieting the just indignation in America at Spanish misrule.

Hardly anybody in serious political circles doubts that war is coming, the points at issue being deemed irreconcilable although every paper does full justice to President McKinley's moderation and evident desire for peace.

SEIZE SAMOA.  
The National Conservative newspapers have taken the occasion to point out that in the event of war Germany ought to seize the opportunity to attain objects which her politicians have been aiming at for years.

The Deutsche Zeitung, the leading organ of this party, expresses the hope that the German Foreign Office is arranging to "appropriate Samoa, drive the Americans from there and take possession of one or more of the Antilles if possible the Danish Islands, as Germany, after Cuba has become American or independent, will require a coaling station in those waters for her navy and merchant marine."

It is learned at the Foreign Office here that the Cannamaba incident has been satisfactorily settled, Spain agreeing to pay \$50,000 pecuniary damages for the destruction of German property and the

lives taken by the insurgents in that part of Cuba.

In consequence of this settlement the German warship Ozear has been ordered to Brazil instead of going to Havana for the purpose of collecting an indemnity and punishing the perpetrators of the outrage. The newspapers, however, call upon the government to send at least one warship to protect German interests in case of hostilities, and it is understood that the Navy Department has instructed the official at Kiel to send a vessel across the Atlantic.

STRICT NEUTRALITY.  
"In the event of an outbreak the official attitude of Germany will not be changed. Under no circumstances will she depart from the strictest neutrality. The Spanish ambassador here, Senor Mendez de Vigo, made another attempt during the past week to secure Germany's intervention or mediation, while Emperor Francis Joseph, on his part, renewed his personal confidential solicitations on the same subject, with Emperor William.

It is said on unexceptional authority that the Queen Regent is the initiator of the movement to entice the Pope in Spain's behalf and Emperor Francis Joseph has aided her; but Emperor William warned them that the step was likely to meet with the decided disapproval of the majority of Americans.

A diplomat at the Spanish embassy in an interview said:

"Spain is ready for war if it comes. While it is true that a large number of the Spanish people are anxious for war, the government is trying to avoid it. In the event of war the Spaniards can be depended upon to stand by the Queen Regent and young King, in spite of all calculations for the purchase of warships, munitions of war, etc. The reason for this is that the time is regarded as too short to allow for the transportation of the purchases to the United States before war is declared."

The same authority says heavy purchases have been made of war material, the nature of which is kept a profound secret, but which, in the event of hostilities, will play a most important role.

THE TRIP TO PALESTINE.  
A member of the Emperor's household has furnished some interesting details of His Majesty's trip to Palestine. He has finally decided to leave the Empress behind, her physician forbidding horseback riding, and as driving in Palestine is im-

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## MAY YET BE PEACE.

Spain Decides to Grant  
an Armistice.

### A MESSAGE MONDAY

The President's Programme Un-  
changed by Development.

### SOME IMPORTANT CONDITIONS

Are Involved in Spanish  
Agreement.

### THE ATTITUDE OF EUROPE NOW

Is a Question Hard to Determine  
Spain Demands the Cessation of  
All Moral and Material Support  
of this Country For the  
Cubans; the Withdrawal  
of the Squadron Near  
Key West and the  
Philippine Is-  
lands—Giv-  
ing Up?

WASHINGTON, April 9.—President McKinley received a cable dispatch from Minister Woodford at Madrid to-night announcing that the Spanish government had granted an armistice for Cuba.

In making this announcement Mr. Woodford conveyed it as a piece of news in which this country was vitally interested, but not as an official communication from the Spanish government to this government. None the less it conveyed the essential fact that Spain had conceded what the Powers of Europe and the Pope had for many days been urging upon her, and that the concession dispelled for the moment the darkness of the war clouds and brought in their stead what was regarded as at least a faint hope of a peaceful solution of the pending difficulties.

PROGRAMME UNCHANGED.  
The receipt of this news has not, how-  
ever, resulted in any change of the ad-  
ministration's programme relative to  
sending the message to Congress. It was  
authoritatively announced to-night that  
it was the intention of the President to  
send his message to Congress on Mon-  
day. Whether he will make any addition  
to the message referring to the proposed  
armistice by Spain, could not be ascer-  
tained definitely.

It is scarcely to be doubted, however,  
that a development of this character  
would draw attention to the President's  
night, although it could not be learned  
to-night that this attention would be  
more than a recital of the facts. After  
conferences at the White House to-night,  
gentlemen who are in the confidence of  
the President, expressed the belief that  
the great armistice would still be left for  
solution, which Congress and the coun-  
try are at the present moment exceed-  
ingly sensitive.

PEACEFUL TENDENCY.  
One of the gentlemen who had a long  
conference with the President to-night  
expressed the belief that the proposed  
armistice tended materially toward a  
peaceful solution of the Cuban question,  
although he declined to venture even a  
suggestion as to how the proposition  
would be received by Congress. "The  
Maine incident would still be left for  
solution," said he, "and that is the ques-  
tion upon which Congress and the coun-  
try are at the present moment exceed-  
ingly sensitive."

ROW THE NEWS CAME.  
The first word as to Spain's concession  
came to Mr. Martineau, the Papal dele-  
gate, at 6:30 P. M., and announced from  
the Vatican that the Papal nuncio at  
Madrid had been advised that an armis-  
tice was granted. Mr. Martineau sent  
for Archbishop Ireland, and shortly after  
the message from the Vatican was re-  
peated by telephone to the White House.  
About the same time the dispatch from  
Minister Woodford was received.

Polio had received advices from Madrid  
to midnight. M. Cambon, the French  
Ambassador, who has been foremost in  
urging the pacific influence of the powers,  
was also without direct official notice.  
At all the embassies and legations, how-  
ever, the armistice was accepted as an  
accomplished fact and there was mutual  
congratulations in diplomatic quar-  
ters over this result and the expression  
of belief that it was an augury of peace.

MATERIAL CONDITIONS.  
The exact terms of the armistice are  
felt to be the most essential feature of  
Spain's concession. At the outset it was  
supposed to be an unconditional grant of  
armistice. Later, however, the press ad-  
vices from Madrid and London stated  
conditions of a very material character.  
If these conditions prove to be material,  
they will doubtless complicate the situa-  
tion here and leave the crisis quite as  
acute as it has been at any time heretofore.

A Cabinet officer said recently that the  
administration had never considered the  
proposition of withdrawing the American  
fleet from Key West, and while this was  
suggested some days ago, it is not believed  
that such a proposition would meet  
with any serious consideration.

NEW COMPLICATIONS.  
The fact that Spain has granted this  
armistice as the result of influence exerted  
by the great Powers of Europe and the  
Pope leads to much conjecture as to how  
far the material influence of the Powers

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